ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 19. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855. WHOLE NO. 32.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CLXXI.]

An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs, of certain fortifications, barracks, and [illegible], for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot River, Maine, sixty thousand dollars;

For preservation the site of Fort Warren, at the narrows of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Schuyler, entrance to Long Island Sound, New York, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Richmond, at the narrows, New York harbor, seventy five thousand dollars;

For Fort Delaware, Delaware River, Delaware, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, one hundred thousand dollars;

For Fort Monroe, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, fifty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, entrance to Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, eighty thousand dollars;

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland Sound, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Barrancas, Pensacola habor, Florida, thirty thousand dollars;

For Fort McRee, and preservation of its site, Florida, twenty five thousand dollars;

For Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Alabama, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For forts on the western frontier of Texas, fifty thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco bay, California, three hundred thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Niagara, New York, six thousand dollars; For construction and repairs quarters and barracks at Fort Columbus, New York barbor, twenty six thousand five hundred dollars;

For construction of an additional magazine for bitteries Hudson and Morton, Staten Island, New York five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland, ten thousand six hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah River, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur Pass, Louisiana, nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For the extension of battery at Fort Jackson, Missisippi River, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi River, Louisiana, thirty five thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of the fortifications not herein mentioned, the preservation of sites, the protection of titles, and repairs of sudden damages to forts, twenty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CLXXII.]

An Act for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to such point on the Arkansas River as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be most expedient for military purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the further sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains. The said sums to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in pursuance of contracts to be made by him.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CLXXIII.]

An Act further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postages in the United States, and for other Purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty six, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

And all drop letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp or for a larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General be, and hereby is, authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post-Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

[CHAPTER CLXXIV.]

An Act to improve the Laws of the District of Columbia, and to codifiy the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two persons, learned in the law, to revise, simplify, degest, and codify the laws of said District; and, also, the rules and principles of practice, of pleadings, of evidence, and conveyancing; and, also, to add thereto, and codify such laws of the State of Maryland as may be, or become in force during the preparation of said code, and applicable to the circumstances and condition of said District; and the said code shall be constructed according to a simple method, and be expressed in language concise and plain, and, far as possible, be made level to the understanding of a person of ordinary intelligence and education; and it shall contain a full and particular index to all its contents; and the preparation of the said code shall be made under the superintendence and revision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and as the same progresses shall be printed, under his direction; and the said codifiers shall each be paid for their services, out of the treasury of the United States, at the rate of three thousand dollars a year. And the board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington may together elect five competent persons; and the board of aldermen and council of Georgetown may elect two competent persons; and the levy court of the county of Washington may elect one competent person; which persons together shall compose a board, to consider, at convenient seasons the provisions of said code, as it may be prepared; any three of said persons shall constitute a quorum of said board; and the said code, or such provisions thereof as may be approved by a majority of said board, shall be adopted, and become the law of said District, as hereinafter provided. And it shall be the duty of the said persons who may be appointed to codify the said laws, to attend, and, also, the said Attorney-General may attend the meetings of said board, to explain the several provisions of the said code. And when the said code, and the provisions thereof, shall have been adopted by the said board, or by a majority thereof they shall certify the same to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon cause it to be published in a neat and convenient form, and to be substantially bound; and he shall cause a sufficient number of volumes of said code to be printed and bound as may be necessary for the amplest distribution of the same among the people of said district, and for the preservation of said code; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to every justice of the peace, and every judge, to each court, to each clerk of said court, to each coroner, to said levy court, to each public school, to each public library, to each public department of government, and to the mayors and each of the councils of Washington and Georgetown, to be by them kept and carefully preserved, and transferred to their several successors in office. And the said code, so deposited with said clerks of courts and justices of the peace, shall at all times be open in their several offices, for the inspection and information of the people of said District, and others who may desire to consult the same. And when the said code shall be printed and distributed, the President of the United States shall, by his proclamation, appoint a time and places in the District for taking the sense of the citizens thereof, for or against the adoption of the said code; and he shall cause judges to be selected who shall preside at such election, and he shall provide and proclaim the mode and rules of conducting the same, provided every free white male citizen of the U. States, above the age of twenty one years, who has resided in the said District for one year next preceding said election, shall be permitted to vote thereat; and the result of said election shall be reported to the said President, and the same, with the said code, be by him reported to Congress, and when ratified and approved by the same, he shall, by his proclamation, declare it to be in force, from the day of the date thereof, as the law of the said District of Columbia; and the same, when so proclaimed, shall thereafter be, and remain as such, without any further act or proceedings to that effect, until altered or repealed by the Congress of the United States. And the persons who may compose said board, or such of them as may act on the same, shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States a reasonable compensation for their services, according to the time employed by them respectively upon the same: *Provided*, That the said code shall be reported to Congress on or before the first Monday in December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

Hanging in Old Times.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following incidents:

While John Handcock was Governor of the Commonwealth, Rachael Whall was hung in Boston for highway robbery. Her offence consisted in twitching from the hand of another female a bonnet, worth perhaps 75 cents, and running off with it. The most urgent applications for her pardon were unsuccessful. I mention this not to the disparagement of the Governor. He doubtless acted from a sense of duty—thinking it best for the community that the laws of the land—however frightfully severe—while they were laws—should be executed. A lad of 18 years of age was hung in Salem for arson, during the administration of Governor Strong, similar appeals in his favor being considered and overruled. Yet the intelligence and the humanity, alike of the Executive and the Council, notwithstanding the result arrived at in both these instances, were unquestionable.

Within the same period, a gentleman of this city saw a girl of 17 hung in London for stealing a silver cream pitcher. Edward Vale Brown was hung in Boston for burglary committed in the house of Captain Osias Goodwin, in Charter street, and stealing therefrom sundry articles. I once owned a set of the old Baily Trials, (1775, 1825,) embraced in a series of perhaps 58 quarto volumes. The earliest of these volumes contains the details of the trial of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, for forgery, whose touching appeal for mercy, here recorded, was fruitlessly enforced by the splendid eloquence of Johnson. In a latter volume, long after the commencement of the present century, eight separate capital convictions are recorded as one day's job of a single tribunal, the culprits being all boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen and their offences petty thefts.

One case I remember of peculiar judicial atrocity. A young girl of seventeen was indicted for stealing a roll of ribbon worth three shillings. The prosecutor's testimony was to this effect: "The prisoner came into my shop and bought some ribbon. I saw her secrete this piece also. I perfectly knew her, and was in the most friendly and sociable terms with her. When she left the shop I accompanied her, and offered her my arm which she accepted. We chatted together. As we reached the corner of a street leading to the Bow street office, I turned toward it. She said she was going in another direction, and bade me good morning; I said to her, "No! you are going with me! I saw you steal a piece of my ribbon!" She immediately implored me for God's sake to overlook it, and restored me the article. I said to her that I had lost many things in this way, and was resolved to make her an example—that I was determined to have her life!" and he got it. I can never forget how my blood boiled as I read the testimony of this cold hearted wretch. In view of the judgment of a merciful God, far rather, it seemed to me, would I have been in the place of that poor, frail, erring girl, even on the scaffold than in the place of her heartless accuser.

I rose from the perusal of these volumes, horror struck with the continuous records of unconceivable legal cruelty. It appears to me that the 70,000 hanging in the reign of Henry VIII, were matched by equally long lists of persons condemned to be hung in the reign of George III. Since this time, much has been done in England by Romilly, Brougham, McIntosh and Sidney Smith, and as much—perhaps more—by kindred philanthropists on this side of the Atlantic.

SUICIDE IN THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.—Miss Clara Haskins was found dead in her bridal dress and chamber near Natchez, Mississippi, on the 2nd ult. After being dressed by her bridesmaids, she requested them to retire for a short time, and when they returned they found her lying lifeless upon her couch, with an empty vial which had contained prussic acid, still clasped in her hand. She had adopted the desperate alternative of self destruction rather than marry a man she could not love, in obedience to parental authority.

EMBARGO ON WOMEN.—An American trading vessel recently arrived in Japan, having on board some merchants (Americans) and their wives, but the Japanese authorities opposed the landing of the ladies. Being famous sticklers for the letter of the law, they probably urged that Commodore Perry had made no mention of the women being entitled to the international privileges mentioned in the Japanese treaty!

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Old Haywood, I Love Thee!

Old Haywood, I love thee, and ne'er from my heart
Shall thy image of loveliness fade or depart;
It will linger around me, where'er I may roam,
And sing of thee ever, my childhood's fair home.

I love thy green meadows, thy soft sloping hills,
The birds of thy wild-woods, the songs of thy rills;
The fields of rich harvest which round thee unfold,
Thy sweet scented flowers of purple and gold
And thy mountains! so towering, so sublimely grand!
Their tops touch the clouds and seem ether to span;
And as their peaks heavenward e'er reach as they rise,
They point us below to a home in the skies.

The noise of the cataract heard from thy hills,
Is mingled with murmurs of bright sparkling rills,
Dancing fairy-like onward in a glittering band,
'Till their music is hushed in thy placid Richland.

Then Richland winds gently through woodland and glade;
Now sparkling in sunshine, now peaceful in shade;
When its murmurs are hushed in the bright stream that laves
The base of the mountains with white-crested waves.

There may be bright spots on this wide spreading earth,
Fairer and brighter than the place of my birth,
But oh! there is none over land over sea,
More dear to my heart—like Haywood to me.

There is none to be found that with me e'er can vie
With this fairy-like home, 'neath heaven's blue eye.
Where the sons ever brave and the daughters e'er fair,
Live in peace and contentment, without sorrow or care.

Though the iron-horse may ne'er through thy wild mountains run,
Could it make thee more dear to the heart of a son?
No! no!—though not gilded by sciences and arts,
Yet nature hath made thee as dear to our hearts.

Then talk not to me of Italia's blue sky,
The wealth of the Indies, where bright diamonds lie;
Thy would prove to me ever a sad, worthless dome,
For my heart would be sighing for Haywood my home.

FLORENCE.

Haywood, 1855.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

AUTUMN.

The wheels of time have rolled around,
The sweets of summer have faded and gone;
And soft o'er creation the autumn winds say:
'Tis time, O prepare—you are passing away!

When gone is summer's soft sweet air,
And the golden hues of the flowrets fair,
While drooping and fading they sadly say:
Take warning, frail mortal—you are passing away!

When leaves of crimson, green and gold,
A sweet, enchanting scene unfold,
In pleadings mild, change! change! they say,
You, too, thoughtless creature, are passing away!

And when the flowers are faded and gone,
And the leaves are falling one by one;
When all their sweets have to decay,
The dead leaves whisper—passing away!

The birds are all soaring away from our clime,
To find a warm sky and a bright summer time;
As they bid us adieu, on their sunny bound way,
They sing to our hearts—you are passing away!

And when the blighting frost is spread,
And o'er nature makes his bed,
With chilling breath he seems to say:
I'll sway my ruthless hand, and take your life away!

Life's valuable moments ere long will be past,
Then let us prepare for Eternity fast;
And wisely improve each moment of stay,
For lo! we are passing, fast passing away!

S. S. B****.

Mud Creek, Henderson, Oct., 1855.

WHAT KEEPS A MAN DRUNK.—"What is it," said Recorder Fisher, yesterday, to an old offender, who makes his weekly appearance at the Police Court—"what is it keeps you drunk all the time? is it grief, family troubles, or anything of that kind?" "Grafe! trouble, the devil a bit, yer honor; *it's nothing else but good whiskey*—desavan cratur that it is, too!"

FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.—When some of his courtiers endeavored to excite Philip the Good to punish a prelate who had used him ill—"I know," said he, "that I can revenge myself; but it is a fine thing to have vengeance in one's power, and not to use it."

The Inventor of Flannel Jack knives passed along lately. His India Rubber saws, we regret to say, don't go off as well as was anticipated.

REVIVED.—The militia system has been revived in New York, and every suitable man must now do military duty or pay the fine.

Secretary Dobbin and the Navy.

The man who would meddle with ancient abuses—who would reform evils which have crept in so gradually as to acquire the show of legality and prescriptive right, must do so with the full certainty of encountering abuse and misrepresentation from the interested, and misconception from the comparatively indifferent. He must also be aware that no thorough reform can possibly be effected without working some private inconvenience or giving rise to much personal vindictiveness and heart burnings. Nay, from the imperfections of human reason, and the complexity of [illegible] it is next to impossible that injustice to individuals can in all cases be avoided.

At the sacrifice of his own health, and with the full knowledge of the herculean and ungrateful labor before him, Secretary Dobbin set himself to the task of endeavoring to reform and increase the efficiency of the Navy. That our Navy is too small to keep pace with the expanding commerce of the country, while at the same time it is unduly expensive, somewhat old fogeyish, dreadfully aristocratic, and encumbered with ineffectives, has been generally admitted—nay, complained of. The most meritorious officers, out ranked by those notoriously most inefficient or insubordinate, have lingered in the lowest positions of the profession, while the rolls of the Navy bore the names of officers never at sea, and seldom on any duty. It is but by the operation of the late law, dropping some and retiring others, on full or half pay, that Mr. Wilkes, the able commander of the great U. S. Exploring Expedition, whose labors reflected so much honor on the country, has obtained his grade as Commander. He had lingered until beyond middle life in the subordinate position of a Lieutenant. This is but one instance of several. A reform and re-organization was imperatively demanded. Those old and worthy officers whose deeds have thrown a halo of glory around the Naval service of the country—the heroes of the war of 1812, have nearly all arrived at that period of life when the shades of honorable retirement will be most suited to their physical strength, and in accordance with the feelings of age. For these a retired list upon full pay is proper and right, and gratitude and justice alike demand that thus a life of labor should be crowned with an age of ease. But the ineffectives—the lazies can have no such claims. The scale is graduated.

That some mistakes may have been made is probable. That all could have been avoided, would have been clearly impossible. But that the complaints of the disappointed or the dropped should be viewed with great suspicion, is what all must admit. Those lacking in deeds will always be found most profuse in complaints and protestations, and the aid of political rancor will be invoked to bolster up personal imbecility or impugn the motives of the most conscientious tribunal. Time must elapse before a just judgment can be formed by the public, and results must vindicate the prudence of the measures now upon trial.—Certain it is, that of all the public men in the country, James C. Dobbin is about the last to sacrifice tangible, practical good to visionary schemes or doubtful experiments. The prevailing characteristic of his mind is prudence, accompanied by a sense of duty. We feel assured that in taking the responsibility which he has, in entering upon the work of reforming and rendering more efficient the naval service of the country, he took no step without counting the cost and calculating the result. To a less resolute and determined officer, feeble health would have afforded a convenient excuse for pursuing the beaten track of routine, and avoiding the arduous labors of the reformer, with the obloquy and detraction inseparable from the position. We can only trust that the close attention to business, which has already brought on severe illness, may not work irreparable injury to a physical system too feeble for the active mind of which it is the instrument. A full and fair trial, rather than hasty censure or captious fault finding, is due to Mr. Dobbin's self sacrificing discharge of onerous and unpleasant duties.—*Wil. Jour.*

EXCUSED.—"Tom," said Dick, "you've stolen massa's turkey."

"I ain't no such thing—who says I tuck massa's turkey?"

"I say so," said Dick, "for I seed you go into de turkey house and come out wid de turkey's head sticking out of a bag."

"Oh, well," rejoined Tom, "if you did see me, sure enuff, Dick, den I did take it; and if you won't say nothing 'bout it, I'll give you the drumstick—dat's all dat's left."

Dick made no promise, but the master, who had overheard the conversation, soon had the delinquent Tom before him.

"Tom," said he, "I've just heard you confess having stolen my turkey."

"Well, massa," said he. "Since I'm cotched I'll just own that I tuck it—I wasn't going to deny it, no how."

"Now, Tom, you know I don't allow stealing on my land, and I must punish you for this."

"Pray, massa, don't let overseer flog me—for, massa, (a sudden thought seeming to strike him,) you hain't lost nothin' if I did steal dat turkey."

"Why, you rascal, didn't you admit you had stolen and eaten it?"

"Dat's true, massa, yet still you haint lost nothing."

"How is that?" asked the master.

"Well, you see, massa, I tuck de turkey, and I done eat it up. When I tuck de turkey and eat it, it got to be part of me—it went into me and made more nigger for you, massa. So you see, *what you lost in turkey you made up in nigger*."

Tom's wit saved him that time.

The telegraph between Constantinople, London and Paris is now in operation.

He who enlarges his heart restricts his tongue.

Know Nothingism and Protestantism.

The worst enemy of any cause is an imprudent and unprincipled advocate. This well known moral truth is being forcibly impressed upon the minds of the more thoughtful organs and defenders of the Protestant faith in the country, since Know Nothingism kindly undertook the championship of their religious doctrines. If it is the same to these pious Know Nothing polemics, in the sensible part of the religionists in whose behalf they are expending their labors, would feel a world of relief, if they would only cease their [illegible] for its defence upon the men and the [illegible] which have achieved its past triumphs, and wrought its present growth in these United States. Speaking on the subject, the Huntaville Advocate says: "The Protestant religious papers of the country, true to the cause they advocate, are speaking out in strong language against the Order, which, under the guise of friendship, is insidiously stabbing the Protestant cause to the vitals, and waging a war upon religion itself, in making it a subject of partisan strife.

We are glad to see the organs of Protestantism in the land rejecting the ivy-like embrace of politicians. The Baptist church generally, has spoken, the Methodist organ of New Orleans has spoken, the Presbyterian Critic utters words of solemn warning, the New York Churchman, the organ of the Episcopal church, has also spoken—all uniting in one voice in saying to the politicians, "Let the Protestant cause alone, your proffered aid is death; let us alone and the country need not fear Catholicism—an open Bible, a free press, and a free speech, is all we ask. Do not give our adversaries the tremendous benefit of persecution." Will the politicians, in the midst of their insane and "wild hunt after office," heed the entreaty of Protestantism?

[*Mobile Register.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Cairo, Ill., City Times says—

"Independently of its political action the present administration has done much to advance the general interests of the country.—We have no time in this article to allude to but one peculiar characteristic, so to speak, of the administration. We refer to the number and importance of the treaties which have been entered into. We have acquired the Mesilla valley from Mexico. Inter-oceanic communication has been secured by treaty with Nicaragua. Nearly all the native tribes have been disposed of, and the Indian title to vast domains extinguished. Treaties have been made with several of the powers of Europe. An advantageous and important arrangement has been effected with China; a special embassy has been sent to Greece; and the unbounded products and important trade of the empire of Japan, hitherto locked up from our commerce, have been opened to the citizens of the United States.

In view of these things, not to mention many others, have we not, as democrats, the greatest reason to congratulate ourselves upon the high position of the administration, as well as to be grateful for the beneficial effects of its policy upon the whole country?"

DOUBTFUL.—We overheard a party of railroad engineers the other day boasting about the speed with which they had at different times run their respective locomotives. After they had told their stories, some of which were rather tough, a quiet individual who had listened with a great deal of attention, without saying anything, 'took the hat' with the following specimen of fast running: "Why, gentlemen," said he, "the last time I run the *Blowhard* from Syracuse, we went so fast that the telegraph poles *looked like a fine tooth comb*."—*Utica Tel.*

PROPENSITY FOR BETTING.—Two gentlemen who were recently carried from Portsmouth to the Naval Hospital with the fever, were placed in positions so contiguous that they each could see and hear the other. One of them, Mr. J., had a monomania for betting. When in health, he was for settling every question, small or great, by a bet, and the same passion exerted a ruling influence over him in sickness. Both the gentlemen were ill; and Mr. A. the elder of the two, frequently exclaimed in his agony, "I shall die." J., after hearing the exclamation a few times, and probably much excited by his fever suddenly rose up in his bed, and to the astonishment of the attending physician, proposed a bet. "I'll bet you," said he, "ten dollars you dont't die." "I shall die before morning," was the reply. "I'll bet you ten dollars you're alive at daybreak," said J. And so earnestly was he for the the bet, that he continued his importunities until the attending surgeon had him removed to another room. Mr. A., died in a short time. But J. recovered and is now well and as ready as ever to bet.

The above came to us in a shape so unquestionable as to leave no doubt of its truth. —*Richmond Dispatch.*

A CANDID LAWYER.—"Do you think I'll get justice done me?" said a culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other for I see, two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."

The laws of Holland, Norway, and Denmark, impose it as a duty upon captains to celebrate Divine service on board their ships. The captain, therefore, becomes in some sort a minister, who must preach every Sunday, or he will be fined.

Hon. Henry J. Gardner, the present Governor of Massachusetts, has been re nominated by the Know Nothing State Convention.

Queen Victoria gave the bearer of first news of the fall of Sebastopol a present of fifty pounds.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 18, 1855.

SAD AFFAIR.

On Saturday evening last, about 5 o'clock, Mr. John M. Owens, of this place, was shot by a man named Howard, recently from Pickens District, S. C. The parties had had some difficulty at an earlier hour in the day, which was thought to be settled; but both (as we understand) were drinking, and the difficulty was revived, with the result above stated. Several versions of the affair are in circulation, but as we know not which is correct, and as Howard is in the hands of the law, we deem it improper to give the rumors in regard to the matter. The ball entered in front, passing through the breast-bone, and ranging obliquely through the right lung lodged just under the shoulder. Drs. Hilliard and Harris soon on the spot, and rendered all the service which it was in the power of medical skill to bestow. Owens is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.—He is a man of fine constitution and powerful frame, otherwise he must have died ere this. Owens has a wife and seven small children, who will be left destitute in the event of his death. Howard was immediately arrested and committed to jail.

If we were disposed to moralise upon the scenes of violence which have become so common in our streets of late, this occurrence would furnish a fitting text. We do not know, however, that anything which might be said would at all stay the tide of violence and crime which seems to be sweeping over the land. We will just remind our fellow citizens that it is their duty and their interest to discountenance by all the means in their power every tendency to violence and bloodshed, and to see that the laws are properly enforced. If better order is not kept in our town, and the drinking, brawling and fighting, which have become so common, suppressed, we must suffer in reputation and pecuniarily.

P. S. Friday morning. Mr. Owens died this morning at 2 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

A despatch from Philadelphia says the Democrats appear to be carrying almost everything in Pennsylvania. In all the counties heard from, there are entire Democratic majorities reported. Some borough towns only have given Know Nothing majorities.

In the city of Philadelphia, the Democratic candidates for Sheriff, Register, Clerk, and Canal Commissioner, are all elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 2300.

In the old county of Philadelphia, the Democratic Assembly ticket is elected by over 2000 votes.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Democrats have made large gains in Ohio, but the returns are incomplete. It is supposed however, that Chase, Abolition and Know Nothing, is elected Governor.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

David Anderson, who murdered Hugh Henry, near Dandridge, Tenn., some months since, and for whom a reward of $500 has been advertised in this paper, was arrested a few days since in McDowell county, and lodged in prison. Mr. P. M. Williams of Madison county was the captor, to whom great credit is due for his efforts to bring Anderson to justice. Anderson will be taken to Dandridge for trial.

Justice may sometimes be tardy, but it is unfailing, soon or late.

A MISTAKE.

Our friend of the Augusta Constitutionalist calls to our attention a mistake into which we were led, in stating that Mr. Lamar, the Know Nothing opponent of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, had withdrawn from the contest.—He run the race through, and came out about twenty six hundred votes behind. With such men as Stephens and Clingman in the next Congress, we will not despair of maintaining the rights of the South.

GOOD AGAIN.

The Miners and Manufacturers Bank, at Knoxville, which suspended a few weeks ago, has resumed specie payments. If any of our subscribers who are in arrears have bills on this Bank, and are afraid of them, they can forward them to us. We will take them, without a discount.

☞"Mr. Bancroft," says the Southern Patriot, "expresses himself highly gratified with his tour through the mountains of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. He said he had no idea the country was so beautiful, and that he should tell his friends on his return to Boston, that they knew nothing of the Southern country or its beauty and loveliness, by simply going to Charleston on the railroad or steamers."

☞Counterfeit Ten Dollar bills on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., are in circulation.

☞It is stated that of the ten thousand dollars in cash paid to the Indians at La Pointe, Michigan, recently, as annuity from the Government, hardly a dollar was carried away by them; all was lost by gambling.

THE SPRING CREEK POST OFFICE.

The Spectator of last week contained an article denunciatory of Mr. McGuire, a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, who was recently through this country, looking into the conduct of certain officials, and endeavoring to ferret out the author of sundry depredations which have been committed upon the mails. The following is the closing paragraph of the Spectator's article:

"We see from the Asheville News that Mr. Askew, who was the Postmaster at Spring Creek, Madison county, has been removed and one Ducket appointed in his stead.—Duckett is opposed to the American party.—McGuire went to Spring Creek while in this section, and perhaps learned that Askew did not destroy the American papers that came to his office."

The Editor of the Spectator may be ignorant of the facts connected with the removal of Mr. Askew; if so, he will take it kindly in us to set him right. Mr. Askew was not turned out of office for refusing to destroy [illegible] for being a member of the Know Nothing party. The grounds of his removal were of a very different character. Heavy complaints had been made against the Spring Creek Office, and Mr. McGuire's principal business in this section was to investigate the matter. With I. B. Sawyer, Esq., of this plece, United States Deputy Marshall, he proceeded to Spring Creek, looked into the affair, and we are informed by Mr. Sawyer that the facts disclosed were such as to call for Mr. Askew's immediate removal. Askew's successor, "one Duckett," as he is styled by the Spectator, was recommended for the office by Mr. Sawyer, who is a prominent member of the "American" party, but a gentleman who can see and recognize duties higher than any of a merely partizan character. Mr. Sawyer knew Belton Duckett to be an honest man, capable of discharging the duties of the office, acceptable to the community immediately interested, and if not a member of the new "American" party, at least as good an *American* as the best of them, as he fully demonstrated in the service he rendered his country in the Mexican war.

Of Mr. McGuire we know but little. His conduct while here was that of a faithful and vigilant public officer. Is it not singular that while the Know Nothing press abounds with complaints against the Post Office Department, when an Agent is sent from Washington to ferret out and expose frauds and corruptions, he should be so grossly assailed by the very parties making the complaints? Yet such is the fact. That there is occasionally mistakes, negligence, and even corruption, in the mail arrangements of the country, we very well know. We have been connected with the press twelve years, and have never seen the time, under any Administration, when abuses did not exist; indeed, with a mail system as extended and as complicated as ours, it is almost impossible that it could be otherwise. The mail facilities in this particular section are better now than at any former period; and we believe officials of all classes, taken as a whole, are just as honest and as faithful as any of their predecessors.

We would have been content with simply stating, as we did last week, the fact of Mr. Askew's removal and the appointment of his successor, had not an effort been made to create the impression that he was martyred for his Know Nothing principles, and party capital sought to be made of it. Politics had nothing to do with his removal, as any one may be abundantly convinced who will take the trouble to call on Mr. Sawyer and learn the particulars.

VULTURES.—A letter from the Crimea tells the following tale:

"Vultures are very numerous in the Crimea. They smell the powder and await the coming of the fight to throw themselves on their victims. After one of the recent combats, an English officer was found on the battle field, who had just expired, pressing in both his arms one of these birds of prey, dead, like himself, and which he had doubtless crushed in a last effort of agony!"

What images of horror does that short paragraph call up!

SANTA ANNA.—The Washington City Sentinel says:

"Santa Anna, the ex-Dictator of Mexico, it is said, was in this city last Friday, and dined with General Almonte, the Minister from that country; but we have no means of verifying the truth or falsity of the rumor that his 'Serene Highness' paid his friend a secret visit. There is no keeping the run of such slippery fellows as Santa Anna, although he has but one good leg!"

BRUTAL MURDER.—On Sunday night last, says the Chester Standard, a man by the name of Bradley was murdered with an axe by a Mr. Williams, about four miles above this place. It appears that the parties were North Carolina wagoners, travelling together, that Williams had been drinking for several days; that on the evening of the occurrence he and deceased, with a son of his and two of the deceased's, were encamped together; that Williams rose in the night, and, while Bradley was sleeping, clove his head asunder in two places, and that he then fled. It is supposed that he was in a fit of *delerium tremens*. A coroner's inquest was held over the body by Giles J. Patterson, Esq., and a verdict returned in accordance with these facts. Mr. Williams has been arrested and lodged in York jail. Mr. Bradley is said to be a man of much respectability of McDowell county, where he has a large family.—*Columbia Times.*

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

The Washington Union says that the initiative step taken by the Administration in April last, for the purpose of putting an end to the Sound dues paid by our vessels to the Danish government, is attracting a good deal of attention in Europe.

It is hardly possible that there could be much contrariety of sentiment in our own country as to the propriety of the course taken by the Administration. We see that the New York Tribune, which seldom finds itself prepared to give credit to the Administration, alludes to the subject in terms of satisfaction. It says that "the Sound duties constitute an iniquitous imposition. There is no valid reason to sustain Denmark in levying such a tribute on us. Other nations may continue to pay this tribute if they see fit, but so far as we are concerned it should be done away with at the earliest practicable day; and we trust that our government will continue resolutely in the path on which it has entered with respect to this question."

We observe also with pleasure that the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who is not predisposed to approve the foreign policy of the Administration, alludes to this subject in terms of qualified approval. We quote as follows:

"Seriously, this difficulty between the U. States and Denmark is now exciting attention in all the capitals of Europe. Its discussion has employed the pens of the ablest writers of the press. There seems to be but one opinion as to the unjust and onerous character of the tribute to which Denmark subjects the commerce of the world. Enlightened opinion and a strong sense of individual national interest are with us all over Europe.—If there is any sympathy manifested with Denmark, it is that which naturally attaches itself to the weaker party in a contest with the strong, quickened perhaps in this instance by an instinctive feeling of uneasiness and apprehension at seeing the United States interfere to settle alone, and with a high hand, a question which, notwithstanding its plain bearing upon universal commerce, has been and is considered here as one proper for European settlement and American acquiescence, rather than American settlement and European acquiescence, which is now in progress; for there can be hardly any doubt that when the Danish system of Sound tolls shall be abolished as to the United States, by our peremptory refusal to longer submit to it, its abolition as to the rest of the world will surely and speedily follow. Well, it must be admitted that there is something in the position of the United States with regard to this question to excuse, if not to justify, this sensitiveness on the part of European politicians; and perhaps, to avoid giving umbrage to European governments, already but too prone to charge us with arrogance and unscrupulousness in the employment of national power, it would have been well to leave for European settlement a question which, upon principle, all European nations are equally concerned. Still, abstract justice is with us, and I feel gratified and proud as an American in view of the position the United States now occupy touching this tribute of the Sound toll."

A LARGE HOG.—Mr. Wm. Price, of Vermillion county, Illinois, has a pig three years old, which weighs one thousand pounds. He was not fed last summer, but run on blue grass. His length is seven feet two inches, height three feet five inches. He has grown three inches in height this summer, and the owner is of opinion that if he is kept until he is six years old, he will be the largest hog in the Union.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—We continue to receive accounts from many of our exchanges of extensive revivals. We have just learned, on good authority, that not less than 500 members have been added to the Baptist churches composing the Tyger River Association, since its meeting in August last.

Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer.

The revival of religion, in several of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this city, still continues, and already there has been a large accession of membership as the fruits of the religious exercises.—*Washington City Sentinel.*

TO SPOIL A DAUGHTER.—1. Be always telling her how pretty she is. 2. Instil into her mind a proper love of dress. 3. Accustom her to so much pleasure that she is never happy at home. 4. Allow her to read nothing but novels. 5. Teach her all of the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life. 6. Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of house-keeping. 7. Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do anything for herself. 8. To strengthen the latter belief, let her have a lady's maid.—9. And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a mustached clerk on a salary of $250 a year.

The Governor of Virginia has set apart the 15th of November next as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer for the people of that State.

An indignation meeting was held a short time since at Newburyport to protest against the use of castor oil in the common schools of the town. It appears that to unruly children a dose of castor oil and mustard was administered—the little ones being frequently held down on the floor while the decoction was forced into their mouths. The brute who would serve a child in this way ought to have a dose of raw hide applied to his back.

In reply to another paper which recommends that the candidates for office should be men of "tried integrity," the Albany Knickerbocker says: "That is being done in this county. One of the candidates for assembly has been 'tried' four times—three times for swindling, and once for bigamy.—There is every prospect that we shall have some 'tried' men in our common council ere long."

A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, or anything that is worse than a bad one.

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE IN MINNESOTA.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Democrat, writing from the Lower Sioux Agency, in Minnesota Territory, gives the following account of a battle near that place, between a party of Missouri half breeds, assisted by some Chippewa Indians and a band of Yankton Sioux:

It appears that the Sioux were encamped on the open prairie to the amount of eighty lodges, and as they were on the confines of a hostile country, kept themselves prepared for a sudden attack by sleeping on their arms. They had passed the night, however, in apparent security, although the enemy were almost in their midst, waiting for their favorable hour to strike—that hour when man is supposed to sleep the soundest—the darkest hour of the night—just before day.

The first intimation the Sioux had of their approach was a murderous fire opened upon them by the whole force of the allied enemy, who, upon firing the first volley, retreated and fled to their horses, pursued by the entire band of warriors in the Sioux camp, who kept up a running fire upon them, so hot that only a few of them had time to reach their horses; the rest scattered off in the darkness, leaving in the hands of the Sioux 250 horses and 71 head of cattle.

The Sioux had 63 wounded, 19 of whom have since died. They found three Chippewas and one half breed dead on the ground, and suppose there is a larger number of the enemy wounded than of their own men.

The Sioux of the Plains have sworn vengeance on the half breeds, and every fighting man is reported to be out on the war path, hovering on the trail by which the half breeds that have lately been paying St. Paul a visit, to purchase their winter supplies, have to return to their homes on the North Red River.

The Yanktons are a wild and warlike race, measuring out justice by their own immutable law—death for death; and nothing can now appease the wrath of the Great Spirit but a like number of their enemies' scalps reeking at their belts. The half breeds, as the aggressors, cannot expect mercy, and forgiveness is a word unknown to the Sioux of the Plains.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Information Wanted.

A Deaf and Dumb man came to my house last August. I have been trying to obtain private information about him, his friends and home, but have failed. It is necessary for me to publish something about him. He is supposed to be about sixty years old—bald, especially on his crown. His hair is gray, curly, and somewhat long behind. His eyes blue, his complexion fair and ruddy. He is apt to work hard. He has never had any education, which is the reason why I think he was bewildered and has lost his way. He weighs about 150 pounds.

He had some papers which say that his name is supposed to be Tellson; also that he passed through McDowell, N. C., but no information about him is satisfactory or certain. He says his parents are dead. I think he says that his one brother and two sisters are also dead. I am not able to know anything from him about his other relatives. He says he came from some distant place in the North; but it is likely he has been travelling through the South. He has been working for bread and clothing, and is peaceable and well disposed.

I wish to restore him to his friends, and request all benevolent Editors to publish this article, that I may obtain satisfactory information about him.

PHILIP H. NEILSON,
(*Deaf Mute.*)

Holly Grove, Madison Co., N. C.,
October 15th, 1855.

ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR WISE.—Before his election the Know Nothing papers were fond of publishing anecdotes to show how Wise was "put down" upon the stump, by interruptions from "Sam" in the vast assemblages which were wont to gather around the hustings of the orator of Accomac. At one of these meetings in Western Virginia, two of "Samuel's" fastest young men had been more than usually noisy and insolent towards the speaker, and their interruptions were plainly intended to annoy and insult him.—Wise paused in his speech, and turning to these "bloods," pointed his long, skinny fingers at the offenders, and said: "Young men, I am to be your next Governor; you will probably be in the Penitentiary, and you may depend upon it, you will have to *serve your time!*" He wasn't interrupted again in that quarter.

Partisan newspapers in Ohio give a horrible character to the prominent candidates for Governor of that State, at the late election. One is said to be in favor of horse stealing and polygamy; another is a friend to negro suffrage, negro office holders and amalgamation, while a third eats every morning a Roman Catholic broiled for breakfast.

A DELICATE FABRIC.—We learn from an exchange that the present Empress of the French has a dress which weighs but *one ounce*, woven from the fibre of a plant, one mile of which weighs but *five grains!*

Pleasures, while they flatter a man, sting him to death.

We never injure our own characters so much as when we attack those of others.—Bear this in mind.

Large droves of cattle are daily shipped from Cincinnati for Eastern markets.

The Raleigh Standard learns that the State revenue has been considerably increased—some counties having paid twice as much as they did last year.

Extensive mines of iron ore and zinc have jest been discovered three miles north of Lancaster, Pa.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Newport (Ky.) News, at the suggestion of a number of prominent slaveholders in Kentucky, proposes that a convention be held in Frankfort, to adopt a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State.

This is the State in which the Know Nothings have recently been so fortunate in their elections, and where the bloody scenes in Louisville were enacted. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

King's Mountain Celebration.

[*Correspondence of the South Carolinian.*]

YORKVILLE, October 4.

I have merely time to drop you a line in relation to the demonstration at King's Mountain to day. On our arrival at the ground, we found a large concourse of persons from this and our sister State of North Carolina. The assemblage at the commencement of the exercise was estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand, and all seemed animated by the spirit of the occasion.

The military, consisting of the Palmetto Guards, and delegations from the Washington Light Infantry, and Charleston Riflemen of Charleston, a detachment of the Artillery Company, of Edgefield, the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, Columbia Artillery, and the Color guard of the Carolina Blues of your city, an Infantry Company from Chester, and the Yorkville Cadets, were formed by Capt. Johnson of the Charleston Riflemen, acting Adjutant of the day, and went through sundry evolutions under the command of Major Meighan of the Independent Battalion of your city. They were reviewed by Col. McCorkle.

After the military exercises, a procession was formed, and marched to the stand provided for the orator of the occasion. An impressive prayer and one remarkably appropriate, was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Adams, of this place. Hon. John S. Preston was then introduced to the assembled multitude by Hon. I. D. Witherspoon of this District. Col. Preston was received with six hearty cheers from his auditory, and the grand old mountain re-echoed the welcome to the descendant of one whose noble deeds on that that hallowed spot gave new life to those gallant spirits who were struggling for the liberties of their country. There were few on that ground who did not catch some of the inspiration of the occasion, or who did not feel amply compensated for the toil of the journey thither.

It would be folly for me to attempt to furnish you with any abstract of the eloquent discourse of the gifted and distinguished orator. Your readers know him too well not to feel assured that he did justice to his glorious theme. For genuine heart reaching and heart stirring eloquence, we have rarely, if ever, listened to a more successful effort. He enchained and enraptured his audience for over two hours, now with his glowing and descriptive eloquence, and anon with his beautiful imagery, his chaste and truthful groupings of the noble spirits who led their countrymen to victory. Distinguished as Col. Preston has been for his previous efforts—and I have heard many of them—this, I must say, was his best.

It is needless to say that his address was well received, the ringing cheers and thundering applause with which he was frequently interrupted, gave abundant evidence that he had carried the hearts of the vast assemblage who stood before him.

Col. Preston was followed by Mr. Bancroft, who, in the remarks he made, paid a very handsome compliment to South Carolina.—He was well received by the audience, and I am sure was highly gratified with the spectacle before him—a host of freemen assembled to worship at an altar of liberty erected by God himself, and consecrated by the blood of their fathers.

On the platform we observed the venerable W. C. Preston, Hon. James L. Orr, our immediate representative Hon. W. W. Boyce, and other invited guests, who had come to honor the occasion. I was informed that the dinner was bountiful, consisting of everything that was good, and elegantly prepared.

I regret to say that the enjoyment of the day was clouded by a serious accident which befel a member of the Columbia Artillery, Mr. Sidney Clifton. The Company was firing a salute after Col. Preston's oration, when Mr. Clifton was loading one of the guns, it, from some cause, was prematurely discharged, shattering his arm and burning him very severely. He was immediately conveyed to the Company's quarters, and was attended by Dr. Powel of your city, and, I believe, Dr. Bratton of this place, and Dr. Metts of Union. The arm had to be amputated.

This sad accident deeply affected his fellow soldiers from your city, and brought sadness to the camp, where but a few minutes before all was cheerfulness and hilarity.

The people of York, and the Committee, deserve great credit for the extensive arrangements they made for the comfort and convenience of visitors. There were conveyances in abundance and a universal hospitality manifested by the people of this community.—The Palmetto Hotel, kept by Mr. Rose, gave ample and fine accommodation to a large number of guests.

The celebration winds up by a ball, to be given to morrow evening—not forgetting a handsome entertainment to be provided for their visiting brethren by the members of the press in this town.

Yorkville and the District have acted well their part in this patriotic demonstration, and your correspondent has many acknowledgements to make to them for their courtesy, attention and hospitality. J.

The Madison (Ky.) packers have contracted for 25,000 hogs, at $6.20 for November delivery.

The salt season has been very disastrous at Inagua, and there is not more than half a crop of salt.

A Democratic procession was attacked in Baltimore Thursday night, and one man killed and two wounded by fire-arms.

A hypocrite pays tribute to God that he may impose upon men.

☞We have been permitted, says the Wilmington Herald, to copy the following authentic intelligence of the present state of the Yellow Fever at Vicksburg and Canton, Miss., from a letter just received from Bishop Green of that Diocese:

"Poor Vicksburg is suffering at this time almost as much as in '53. The disease is more unmanageable, and would sweep all before it, if a very large portion of its citizens had not already passed through its hands. And as to Canton, it is stated on good authority that only fifteen (out of a usual population of 1000 or 1200) remain to have the disease. There are 250 cases on hand. The Presbyterian clergyman at Vicksburg died two days since.

Fall of Sebastopol.

There seems to be no doubt that we may now rely upon the news which is brought both by the America and Washington, that Sebastopol has fallen, at least the southern portion of the town. That the struggle was a desperate and bloody one is equally evident. The French appear to have borne the burden and heat of the day, as the thousands of the brave sons of Gaul who perished before the Malakoff fully testify. Six times were they repulsed from that fort by the terrible energy of the Russians, and six times did they return to the attack, until on the seventh it fell before their valor. The English appear to have had easier work at the Redan, but suffered great slaughter after getting possession of it. The Russians are driven across the bay to the north side of the town, where they will doubtless make as much of a stand as possible. But the Russian power has been by this victory almost destroyed in the Black Sea. Whether the Allies will gain greatly by it remains to be seen. The Crimea is open to the retreat of the Russians, and the guns of Cronstadt still look grim defiance in the Baltic. Americans, however, are principally interested in the effect this affair will have upon this country.

From the beginning the *Day Book* has endeavored to arouse our people to a realizing sense of the immediate consequences to themselves of the success of the Allies. Early in the season of the alliance we pointed out to our readers the probable influence the success of England and France would have upon the future of American policy. From their well known hostility to the spread of American principles and republican institutions, it was evident to every reflective mind that Russia, once crushed or humbled by their arms, they would turn their attention immediately to this continent and dictate to us our future course and policy. Relying on the aid and comfort of the traitors in our midst—now triumphing in half the northern states—they would press their demands with all the vigor of conquerors.

The news we publish to-day, whilst it ought to startle every American, and nerve every heart with new resolutions, to defend our country from those who are plotting its ruin, will rejoice and make glad the souls of a million fanatics all over the North. Should the conquerors at Sebastopol bring the haughty and obstinate Russians to terms, they will turn their eyes to this country with the determination to make short work of us. Cuba and "freedom," as understood at the North, would be secured to Spain. "No more slave territory to the Americans" would be their motto—all of which means that the United States must be crippled in its onward progress, and Democracy confined to its present limits; the Southern States made subservient to the North or dependent on England and France.

That this would be, in fact is, the programme of the Allies in case Russia is bro't to terms before Cuba is taken from Spain, is clearly evident to every far seeing intellect, and whilst this policy is being pursued, and this end being steadily gained, what are we doing? Why our Fourierites, our Abolitionists, and our knavish politicians are gathering together our farmers, and mechanics, and traders, and befogging and befooling them with some vague abstract ideas about freedom in Kansas! freedom to those who are free. They work themselves up into the wildest fury, and strain every nerve to lash their hearers into excitement about that which has neither form nor substance—something that no one understands or has the first conception of its meaning—about that in fact which has no meaning. They would move Heaven and earth, and sink their own country into oblivion to keep a Kentucky slaveholder out of Kansas, as if his going there would affect them or their children as much as the falling of a sparrow to the ground. Their freedom is not threatened, neither is that of one freeman white or black in the whole country. Yet our people will permit these men to go on and excite their feelings and draw off their attention from the great event of the day, and from that which may, in its effects, endanger the peace and very existence of this country, for really no other purpose than to obtain office and get possession of the canal funds of this State! Is it not, we ask in all seriousness, high time that the patriots and honest citizens of this country arouse themselves to the importance of the issues the times and events are forcing upon us?—*New York Day Book.*

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.

Anti-Americans.

Such is the appellation which bigoted, intolerant, and upstart Know Nothingism has the hardihood, effrontery, and shameless audacity to bestow upon all faithful, trusted, and trustworthy members of the great democratic party. SO THEY are styled whose only offence is that they stand unmoved and unterrified in their loyalty to those principles which, in their practical application, under democratic rule, have made their country all that it is.—So they are called who hold to the faith and treasure the memories of the great apostles of American republicanism—Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Macon, Jackson and Polk. The democratic party is the anti-American party, though it added an empire to the confederacy in 1803, triumphantly vindicated the national honor in 1812, crushed the National Bank in 1832, brought Texas into the Union in 1845, passed the independent treasury and revenue tariff laws of 1846, and in 1848 terminated a just and constitutional war by extending the boundaries of the Union to the golden shores of the Pacific. Lewis Cass is an anti-American, though his famous protest against the Quintuple people treaty saved the American flag from insult, disgrace and degradation, on the common highway of nations.—William L. Marcy is an anti-American, though he it was into whose hands fell the first flag taken from the enemy in our second great struggle against foreign aggression. Jefferson Davis is an anti-American, though under HIS lead, and cheered on by HIS voice, the Mississippi rifles charged at Monterey, and rolled back the tide of victory at Buena Vista. John A. Quitman is an anti-American, though HIS sword pointed the way to the heights of Chepultapec, and HIS hand first of all unfolded the American flag from the halls of the Montezumas. James Shields is an anti-American, though his blood flowed like water to attest his devotion to the honor and glory of his adopted country. Butler, Pillow, Lane, Bragg—these and many more, to whose patriotism many a battle field bore witness—all these are anti-Americans.

On the other hand, they whose fathers,

forty and odd years ago, concocted treason at Hartford, and burned blue lights on the coast of New England; they who denounced the war against Mexico as unprovoked, unholy, and unconstitutional; they who applauded the expression of the hope, by one of their representatives in the U. S. Senate, that the enemy might welcome our brave soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves; they who look upon the Constitution our fathers made as a compact with hell; they who are laboring with untiring zeal to stir up strife between the different sections of the Union, and to rend its bonds asunder; they who herd together in the dark to violate the rights of conscience; they who take armed possession of the ballot box, and at the dictation of a hireling press slaughter their fellow citizens in cold blood, without respect to sex or age;—they alone are the men in whose hearts has been developed a profoundly intense American feeling, and to whose Argus-eyed vigilance should, therefore, be confided the protection of American liberty. John P. Hale, who takes his seat in the U. S. Senate as the very incarnation of Northern fanaticism, is an American; but not so is Franklin Pierce, who stands pledged to defend the constitutional rights of the South, in all their integrity. from all assaults, come in what shape, under what pretext, or from what quarter they may. Houston of Texas, and Bell of Tennessee, whose votes stand recorded against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, are Americans; but not so are Toucy of Connecticut, Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Bright of Indiana, and Douglas of Illinois, to whose enlarged patriotism we owe it that southern institutions are no longer under the ban of congressional legislation, in manifest violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution. The three thousand and fifty Protestant clergymen of New England, who, in the name of Almighty God, and in his presence, protested against the Kansas Nebraska bill as a breach of the public faith, and violation of a national compact, are Americans; but not so are the Roman Catholic priests in that section, who unanimously refused to append their names to the infamous remonstrance—to which refusal is undoubtedly to be attributed the crusade which northern fanatics have since been preaching against the Catholic religion, and in which even southern men have been insane enough to join.

What say you, people of Mississippi, to all this strange misapplication of terms and monstrous perversion of ideas? Democrats are aliens and traitors; Know Nothings are Americans and patriots. Which shall we wonder at most—the foulness of the calumny, or the absurdity of the pretension?

Gold, it is said, has just been discovered in Franklin county, Pa.

The fruit trees near Charlottsville, Va., are said to be blossoming again.

A few days ago $130,000 worth of horses, cattle, &c., were sold in Mason county, Ky., including 1,500 mules.

The worm bug is ravaging the tobacco crop in portions of Virginia.

By a law passed by the Kansas Legislature all slav sin the territory are exempt from execution

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☞ The rot is destroying the Irish potato crop in Wisconsin.

☞ We are behind time this week. Cause—workmen sick. We have been compelled, in language of the craft, to "double" some of our advertisements, or not issue this week at all.

Married,

On the morning of the 17th inst., by Rev. J. S. Burnett, RICHARD SONDLEY, ESQ., of Columbia, S. C., and MRS. HARRIET E. RAY, daughter of Col. J. M. Alexander, of this county.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. R. W. Patty, COL. W. H. MOORE and MISS MARY, daughter of Col. Samuel B. Gudger, all of this county.

DIED,

Of Liver complaint, on the 26th ult., at her residence in this county, six miles from Asheville, MRS. FLORA MURRAY, aged 75 or 76 years. The deceased lived an exemplary life, and died cheered and soothed by the consolations of the gospel.

A PRINTER

Can get a permanent situation and good wages, by immediate application at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE requisite amount of Stock having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the "Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company," under the Charter granted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, notice is hereby given to all subscribers of Stock that a meeting will be held at Asheville on the 14th of November, proximo, for the purpose of organizing the Company. All the Stockholders are respectfully requested to be present in person or by proxy.

JAMES W. PATTON,
Pres. of Commissioners.

Asheville, Oct. 18, 1855.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A Sacramental Meeting will be held in the Methodist Church in Asheville, beginning on Friday evening 2d of November, proximo.

R. W. PATTY, *P. E.*

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Business of great importance requires a meeting of the Trustees of the College before the next meeting of the Annual Conference. Such meeting will be held on Monday the 22d of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Asheville. All the Trustees and as many of the members of the Holston Conference, and of the Scholarship Holders as can make it convenient, are requested to be present as above.

W. D. RANKIN, *Ch'n.*
R. B. VANCE, *Sec. B. of T.*
A. W. CUMMINGS, *Presid't.*

Asheville, Oct. 10, 1855.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. jeans; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot.. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed harlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequaled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 30th day of September, 1855.—If not called for within three months, they will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as Dead Letters.

Averett Caswell		Myers W R	
Adams R L		Mengers Joseph	
Brown James		Metts Dr J A	
Brown Sarah Ann		McCallister N	
Barnfield Joseph		Martin R	
Barnfield George		Maborn V	
Ballard David		Moore G M	
Baker Jesse J		Meighan J	
Bason W F	2	Merady Joel	
Beard Thos J		Marshall Miss Mary	
Burnett Ward		McDavis Henry	
Bell Samuel		Melton B H	
Cercey Wm		Morrison W J	
Curren Robt	2	Nunnely Luke	
Corn Miss Elizabeth P		Nunnely Peter	
Caps Nancy		Olney J	4
Clarkson T B Mrs		Pearson J H	
Conner Gilbert		Palmer Dr J D	
Conrad J G		Patterson Aurelia Miss	
Cole Zachariah		Porter J L	
Dixon Wm Mrs		Peques W L	
Deaver Thos S		Pride C J	5
Erwin John		Ravenel Miss H M	
Erwin W T		Ravenel Miss M C	
Edington A L		Roberts P P	
Ellis P H		Roberts Wm	
Edwards William	2	Records Joseph	
Ganaway Rev R	3	Robeson Luke	
Gray Rev Alson		Robeson Gen C	2
Garvin W W		Russell John	
Hunter Robt		Rainey Saml	
Hope R S		Smith Mrs Catharine	
Harding Henry		Smith D L	
Hawkins Berry		Smith Sarah A L	
Hogan R		Smith Harvey (black)	
Hicks J N		Smith W B	
Hermann T		Snider Miles	
Howard R G		Swain Miss M W	
Howard Miss A M		Smith Wm (German)	
Haynard Mrs Laura		Saunders Miss L C	
Hockaday Wm		Shuford E L	
Herriott Miss H		Thomas Miss Mary	
Herriott M H B	2	Thompson Jesse	
Holley Mrs M P		Turner S	
Heath James		Tague R	
Johnston R B		Underwood Samuel	
Jackson Miss M A		Vanderpool John	2
Keener Rev U		Wilson John P	2
Kerr H L		Wilson Absalom	
Lemachs Miss E A		Walkley Messrs C & Johnston	
Lee Samuel		Workman T J	
Lewis David		Worley W J	
Lenoir W T		White Moses	
Lunsford Mrs Rebecca		Waters Miss S A	
Lowry John		Withers W B	
Lewis W J		Warren Benj	2
Means Mrs Thomas		Wells M J	
Means Dr Thos	3	West Erwin & Rogers	
Miller A B		Webb Mrs W L	
Miller James M		Wear R G	
Miller Miss S T		Winslow Calvin	
Moultrie Dr James		Welch W	
McMordie Frank		Young L L	
Myers R C			

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, Oct. 4, 1855.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

---

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞ From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

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5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great
[L. S.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner,* in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts. per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Denderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohutta, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. J. M. BLAIR.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by note or book account prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3 1855

WHEAT MARKET.
SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER. THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmerman and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmerman and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

New Literary and Political Journal,

TO BE PUBLISHED

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

"THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of the largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal in view of the present aspect of political affairs to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

September 6, 1855.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining

Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

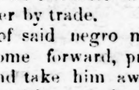
Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28. 1855. 1y.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Bucchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*. In many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs, and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally, Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son, T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T. & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Welborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.